

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4741. 號三十月九年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1878.

日七十月八年寅戌

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C.; BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C.; SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNE, 18, Rue Monsieur, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAVILE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.
CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & CO., SANTOS; CAMPBELL & CO., ASIADY, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., HOOCHOW, HEDEN & CO., Shanghai.
LATE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALTER, Yokohama; LATE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....\$1,200,000 Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—F. D. SARSON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BELMONT, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.
H. J. DALMIPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER,
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG:
INTEREST ALLOWED,
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.

For Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credit granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits.
At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 12 " 5% " "

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....\$800,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$150,000.
Bankers,

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG
grants Drafts on London and the
chief Commercial places in Europe and the
East; buys and receives for collection Bills
of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of
Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES of INTEREST ALLOWED on De-
posits.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per
annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE
BANK OF INDIA, LONDON
AND CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

CAPITAL.....\$750,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$151,500/10.

Bankers,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

RATES of Interest allowed on Fixed
Deposits.

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Besides conducting general Exchange
Business, the Bank discounts local Bills,
payable in Hongkong, and makes advances
on approved Banking Securities.

Present Rate of Discount
for approved short eight
acceptances, 5% per cent.

Rates for Advances, according to terms
required, may be ascertained on application.

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

For Sale.

RECENTLY ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE.

TEYSSONNEAU'S FINE FRENCH
STRAWBERRIES.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS.
French JAMS and JELLES.

MACASSAR RED FISH.

Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON
WHISKY.

FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, IN
BOTTLES OF ONE POUND.

BUSCK & CO.'s SELECTED DANISH
BUTTER, Season 1878, in Tins of 1 lb.,
2 lbs., and 4 lbs.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN HOUSE-
HOLD STORES.

EXTRA FINE CHICAGO BACON
and HAMS.

MACKEREL and SALMON BELLIES,
in Kits.

COD FISH, &c., &c.

HOTH'S BEST RUSSIAN ROPE, and
FINE LINES, Assorted Sizes.

FROST BRO'S BEST ENGLISH
WHITE LINES.

HENRY'S BEST GOVERNMENT
NAVY CANVAS, Assorted Numbers.

INDIA RUBBER SHEET PACKING
and INSERTION, all Sizes.

TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DE-
LIVERY HOSE.

CANVAS HOSE and LEATHER
BELTING.

AMERICAN ASH BOAT-OARS.

ADMIRALTY TESTED CHAIN
CABLES, and RIGGING CHAIN.

ANCHORS, from 25 lbs. up to 18 cwt.
Each.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

TINMAN'S and PLUMBER'S SOLDER.
LEAD PIPE, and SHEET LEAD.

FAIRBAK'S PLATFORM SCALES, from
400 lbs. to 2,500 lbs.

MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.

FLOUR SIEVES.

INDIA RUBBER KNEE and HIP
BOOTS, &c., &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

FOR SALE.

TWO AMERICAN and One ENGLISH
Second-hand BILLIARD TABLES,
with BALLS, CUES, LAMPS, &c., Complete.

Apply to
D. NOWROOZEE,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, July 11, 1878.

FOR SALE.

COKE and TAR in Quantities to suit
Purchasers, at CHEAP RATES.

Apply to
GAS COMPANY,
West Point.
Hongkong, June 10, 1878.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AMERICAN-MADE HOUSE-
HOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, GLASS WARE,
PLATED WARE,
&c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction,
ON MONDAY,

the 16th September, 1878, at 2 o'clock
p.m., at No. 61, Wyndham Street,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

American-made Walnut Drawing-room
Suite, Covered in Green Leather; Amer-
ican-made Walnut Music Stand;
American-made Walnut Extension
Dining Table.

American-made Walnut Marble-top
Sideboard, with Glass.
Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets,
Glassware, Plated Ware, and Clocks.

American-made Walnut Double Bed-
stead, Writing Desk, and Glass Bookcase.
American-made Walnut Marble-top
Buffet with Glass and Marble-top Tables;
One American Cooking Range.

&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued, and the
whole to be on view on and after
Saturday, the 14th Instant.

TERMS of SALE.—As customary,
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. beg to notify that they have made such Arrangements in connection with their TAILORING DEPARTMENT, that they are now able to Guarantee the PROMPT Execution of Orders.

The Following GOODS Suitable for the present Season have just been received, from which an early Selection is requested.

THIN BLACK SUPERFINE, for Dress Suits.
FANCY BLACK and BLUE CASHMERE, MELTONS, &c., for Morning Suits.
HOME SPUN, FRIEZE, BEAVER, &c., for Ulsters.

SUPERFINE BEAVER, &c., for Light Overcoats.

HOME SPUN TWEEDS and ANGOLA, for Suits and Trousers.

EXTRA THIN TWEEDS and ANGOLA, for Summer Suits and Trousers.

BLACK, BLUE, and COLOURED SERGES, for Suits.

CORDS, STOCKINETTES and CASSIMERES, for Riding Trousers.

UNIFORMS, LACE, BUTTONS, &c., for H. B. M. Navy and U. S. Navy.

BULLOCK LADE'S SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

" S. B. H." The Finest OLD WHISKY, over imported.

IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

Extra Finest ISIGNY BUTTER.

CHARCOAL and SPONGE FILTERS.

SILVER LAMPS for Kerosine, in large assortment.

LAWN TENNIS SETS.

LADIES' GARDEN TOOLS.

VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS.

Cope's GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.

Very Fine FRESH APPLES, for Box or per Dozen.

Bass's DRAUGHT ALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, September 8, 1878.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after 1st SEPTEMBER, RETAIL
SALES of the Company's Manufactures
will be resumed at the REFINERY.

East Point, August 28, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE CITY HALL LIBRARY and
MUSEUM will be CLOSED to the
Public from the 2nd to the 30th SEPTEMBER
next. Residents wishing to refer to
Books in the Library during that period
can do so by Application to the Secretary.

By Order, H. L. DENNYS, Secretary.

HONGKONG, August 28, 1878.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR
1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany are requested to furnish the
Undersigned with a List of their Contribu-
tions for the year ending 31st December
last, in order that the proportion of the Net
Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be
arranged. Returns not rendered prior to
the 31st October next will be adjusted by
the Company, and no Claims or Alterations
will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR
1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany are requested to furnish the
Under-signed with a List of their Contribu-
tions for the year ending 31st December
last, in order that the distribution of
TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) of the
Profits reserved for Contributors may be
arranged. Returns not rendered prior to
the 31st October next, will be adjusted by
the Company, and no Claims or Alterations
will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENDERERS
for the PRIVILEGE OF PREPARING and SELLING PREPAR-
ED OPPIUM within the Colony for the
Term of One, Two, or Three Years from
the 1st of March, 1879, under the Provisions
of Ordinance No. 2 of

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR HENRI VINAY has been Appointed AGENT for the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS, at Hongkong. Mr ERNEST SCHREVELIN will have power to act at the same place in Mr VINAY's absence.

E. G. VOUILMONT,
Manager,
COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS,
SHANGHAI,
Shanghai, September 6, 1878.

WITH Reference to the above, I have This Day OPENED the AGENCY of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS, at the Office of Messrs RUSSELL & Co.

H. VINAY,
Agent,
Hongkong, September 12, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having This Day PURCHASED the STOCK-IN-TRADE Book Debts, and Goodwill of the CHINA DISPENSARY hitherto Carried on by Mr W. BALL, will conduct and carry on the said Business (in connection with the VICTORIA DISPENSARY) on his own Account from This Date.

WM. CRUCKSHANK
Hongkong, August 31, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA of Tokio, Japan, has Opened a Branch in this Port, and the Undersigned has been appointed their Agent in Hongkong.

HEROMICH SHUGIO.

Office No. 4, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, August 19, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CHART on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.
Hongkong, June 13, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, CHUN YUAN (Wah Tee Yat Po), CHASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN YUAN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM.
Licensee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Braemar Castle, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, are being landed, at their risk by Messrs NORTON & Co., into the Godowns of Messrs TURNER & Co., whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 1 p.m., To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 16th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, September 9, 1878.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

CONSIGNERS of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. DU POUHEY,
Agent.

Ex "Amazone,"
TH 1644, Mr L. Thervin, { from
1 case ink, } Marseilles.
PE (in 824/63 Order, 20 { from
bales Merchant- } London.
J. heart) { dize, } London.
K(indian) 781/81 791/793/800 { from
Order, 19 cases Merchandise, } London.
MS(indian) 1/8 Order, 6 cases { from
Amoy. Stationery, } London.
ME 1/8 Order, 6 cases Oil, from Marseilles.
Hongkong, September 7, 1878.

S. S. SINDHE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo per S. S. Gong, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 2nd Inst., at 10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 7th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUHEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, September 2, 1878.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL,
HONGKONG.

TO-MORROW EVENING, Sept. 14, 1878.

THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA
AND
OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

To-morrow Evening,
(SATURDAY), September 14th, 1878.

WILL BE PRODUCED

DONIZETTI'S MILITARY OPERA,
"THE DAUGHTER OF THE
REGIMENT."

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Sergeant Sulpice.....Mr H. VERNON.
Tonic.....Mr J. ROLLINGS.
Hortensius.....Mr HODSON.
Duke de Grandtete.....Mr HAGEMANN.
Corporal.....Mr GLADSTONE.
Duchess.....Miss E. DRAGAR.
Marchioness.....Miss A. DRAGAR.
MARIE.....Miss ELOIA MAY.
Soldiers, &c.

DURING THE EVENING
MISS CLARA STANLEY
will perform, for the first time,

VIOLIN SOLO.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at
Messrs KNUZ & Co.'s, where Plan of the
Theatre may be seen.

No Advance in the Prices.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle or Orchestra
Stalls.....TWO DOLLARS.
Pit.....ONE DOLLAR.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen
cannot be admitted.

Hongkong, September 13, 1878.

Intimations.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

HAVING Learned that Large Quantities
of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA
WATER have recently been imported to
Hongkong, we caution the Public against
purchasing any that does not bear the name
"MURRAY & LANMAN" on the label.

Each Bottle of the Genuine is wrapped with
a pamphlet printed on paper which has
the words "LANMAN & KEMP,
NEW YORK" in Water Mark.

Messrs MELOHERS & Co. are our only
AGENTS for Sale of the Genuine Florida
Water at Hongkong.

LANMAN & KEMP.

New York, July 9, 1878.

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Volume Seventh of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 1.—VOL. VII.

OF THE

CHINA REVIEW

CONTAINS

The Chinese in Borneo.

Notes from the Book of Rites.

The Character 舟 or 船.

On the Use of the Character 舟.

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-

ming.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.

Geographical Notes on the Province of
Kiangu.

The Ballads of the Shih-king.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Perlin Warbeck in China.

Show Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.—

Dutch Doctors in Borneo.

The Giraffe and the Ki-lin.

On the Syllabic Spelling.

Locca Operandi in Floggling.

Early Frost in Canton, in 1877-8.

A Chinese Coin.

Chinese Sovereigns.

Chinese Bank-notes.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour.

STRATEHAN, British barque, Captain

Wm. Anderson.—M. M. Co.

LORNE, British steamer, Captain Wm.

McCulloch.—Melechers & Co.

PARASOL, French barque, Captain J.

Pasco.—Meyer & Co.

ASTA, Danish steamer, Captain C. J.

Djorup.—Meyer & Co.

MIN-Y-DOX, British ship, Captain James

M. Leslie.—Olyphant & Co.

BACCHUS, British barque, Captain W.

Dow.—Russell & Co.

Not Responsible for Debts.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NINGPO & SHANGHAI.

The Steamship

"AMOY."

PETERS, Master, will be despatched

for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 14th Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, September 13, 1878.

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FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Steamship

"ALBAY."

Capt. F. Asturio, will be de-

spatched for the above Port

MONDAY, the 16th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 13, 1878.

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FOR MANILA.

The Steamship

"ESMERALDA."

CULLIN, Master, will be de-

spatched for the above Port

MONDAY, the 16th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, September 13, 1878.

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BRITISH BARQUE ADA MELMORE,
FROM LONDON.

ADA MELMORE, Master, will be de-

spatched for the above Port

MONDAY, the 16th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MEYER & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, September 13, 1878.

Inspector Cradock had given evidence that the bottles produced had been found in the shop of defendant; he had found no difficulty in obtaining the brandy. P. C. Robertson found the bottle produced "on view" in the shop, and gave it to the Inspector. It was then marked and dated by witness. Sixty five dozen and five bottles (including the sample) were found on the floor above the defendant's shop. Witness had conversation with the man in the shop, with reference to the sale: the man said it was purchased from Schellbach & Co. Witness took the sample bottle to the Store at the Police Station, and gave instructions that the others should be also taken to the Station. Six of these bottles were given to Mr. Wotton, and six to Mr. Niedhardt. These he gave to Mr. Niedhardt were marked.—The Inspector, cross-examined by Mr. Francis, said he believed that two bottles had been given to Mr. Niedhardt before the six were given to Mr. Wotton. P. C. Robertson is in charge of the Stores: the constable got the sample bottle before witness appeared, and had exhibited the same.

Mr. May cautioned the Inspector: the witness did not see Robertson exhibit the warrant; he ought to give evidence only of what he saw, or knew of his own personal knowledge.

In reply to Mr. Sharp, witness said that the six bottles sent to Mr. Niedhardt were taken from a case which was broken open in his presence: there were no other cases in the Police Store when these cases were put in. He identified the six empty bottles which he had taken to Mr. Niedhardt.

P. C. Robertson was next called: he is assistant-store-sergeant. On the 24th Aug., he went into 18, Hung Lung Lane, defendant's shop, and searched for the bottles bearing the label referred to in the warrant he held. He found one bottle in the showcase, and asked the man in the shop if he had any more of the same brand. The Inspector came in a few minutes afterwards, when witness gave him the sample bottle. The Inspector went upstairs, and shortly afterwards the shop-occupants brought down-stairs twenty-four cases and forty-one dozen, and four loose bottles of the same brandy. Witness was present all the time, and accompanied the whole of the brandy when it was brought to the Police Station. Inspector Cradock gave witness the sample bottle, which he also placed in the Store, in a separate place, so as they could not get mixed.—Witness saw some bottles taken by Inspector Cradock.

In reply to Mr. Francis, witness stated that he was always in the Store at store hours. The sample bottle was found at the back of the shop in a showcase, behind another bottle. (Mr. Francis objected to the word "show-case"; but the Magistrate took it down as the witness had used the word, and said that it was no more than a cupboard.) Witness had to move one bottle before he could see the sample bottle. No one asked him to buy the brandy in the sample bottle, or that up-stairs.

Christian Koch, proprietor of the "City of Hamburg" tavern, stated that he knew the defendant.

The Magistrate, upon a remark made by Mr. Francis, said that the witness need be under no apprehension whatever in replying to the Crown Solicitor.

Mr. Francis submitted that the guarantee was worth nothing.

Witness continued to state that he had bought "Vieux Cognac" brandy from defendant ever since he kept house in 1872. He produced a duplicate of the account supplied by defendant's shop; the price was \$1.50 per dozen.

Mr. Charles Niedhardt was next called. He said:—I am an analytical chemist, and reside at the Medical Hall; and have been practising as such for twenty years, having been educated for the profession. On 31st August I received from Inspector Cradock six bottles of liquor: the label was like those in Court. I identify one of the empty bottles which I received. The bottles were corked and sealed when I received them. I looked them up, and no one had access to them except myself. I proceeded to analyse all the liquor they contained, especially with reference to the quantity of fuel oil it contained. By the test I used I ascertained the presence of fuel oil to the extent of one drachm in the whole, which is 101,000th (or 1/1000th) per cent on the whole, or 18 to 20 drops to each bottle. I separated the fuel oil, and have brought it into Court: the bottle (produced) contains the fuel oil I extracted from the whole six bottles. I detected the presence of fuel oil by the smell when I opened the bottles; it has a peculiar smell. As an analytical chemist I can say that the oil has poisonous qualities; but "poisonous" has a very wide meaning; it is unwholesome. It would be style "injurious," because no case has been known where it has been taken in sufficient quantity to destroy human life, though I believe animal life has been destroyed by it. There were in the liquor submitted to me: alcohol, a great quantity of water, colouring matter (so-called brandy colouring matter), fuel oil, and a very small quantity of flavouring matter. The per centage of alcohol in it was 31; the ordinary average of brandy is 40 to 50 per cent. I know what "cognac" is; it is a liquid distilled from wine, with a certain amount of alcohol—generally from 61 to 62 per cent—with a peculiar flavour from wine or grapes, and also a slight colouring matter. Brandy is similar to cognac, and is called "cognac brandy" when it is similar in flavour to cognac; it is distilled from grain, and is nearly of the same strength, from 40 to 50 per cent. The bottle did not contain brandy. The sample bottle produced seems to be the same as that which I analysed; it has nearly the same smell, and I can of course detect the fuel oil in it. To judge by the smell, there will be about the same amount of fuel oil in the liquor it contains as in that which I analysed. The liquor in question, taken in small quantities, would perhaps only give a headache, say an ounce or one ounce. Taken in larger quantities it might injure the health more or less. I should say it was not wholesome. It might injure the mucous membrane; that is what I mean by injurious. It is the presence of fuel oil which makes the liquor injurious.

Mr. Francis contended that the question was whether the fuel oil was present naturally, or whether it had since been added; that was no adulteration.

Witness continued:—I have analysed many brands, but have never smelt any liquor, for consumption, with such an intensive smell as this. I never found any brandy with lower than 40 per cent of alcohol.

Cross-examined by Mr. Francis:—I have analysed brandy, before, and also cognac.

The spirit made from grape is mostly called cognac; but I know that there is an American brandy distilled from the grape. I have analysed artificially-made brandies—in 1870 or 1871. All grain-distilled brands contain fuel oil, as do spirits distilled from wine. It is a fact that a spirit is made from the skin of the grape which contains more fuel oil than that distilled from the wine: I do not know if it contains more fuel oil than that distilled from grain. I cannot distinguish a weak pure spirit distilled, from a weak spirit produced by mixing alcohol and water of same strength. It is impossible chemically to distinguish between the natural and a good artificial Cognac; that would be a matter of comparison after analysis. The flavour of the real Cognac is acquired by age; and there is a difference between the true and the artificial flavouring. I cannot tell the difference until I refer to my books. I cannot say that this is an artificial brandy: it may be a weak natural brandy. The first product of distillation from wine or grape would show even less than 31 per cent of alcohol. The specific gravity of fuel oil is 0.83 to 1000; it is lighter than alcohol, but I am not sure. There may be a few drops of water, but there is no alcohol. I have completely separated the alcohol from the fuel oil. (Witness then detailed the process of analysis, and in the course of it he referred to charcoal, and upon Mr. Francis asking whether it was large or powdered charcoal, witness said "that's my secret.")

Mr. Francis said there were no secrets in the witness box, and he asked the witness to answer, otherwise he could ask the Court to commit him to prison.

Witness asked the protection of the Court and said he would not answer unless asked by the Court to do so.

The Crown Solicitor asked the Court to prevent the witness from answering a question bearing on professional secrets.

His Worship said it did not seem to him very important or material whether the charcoal was powdered or in pieces; but he thought the witness might answer the question.

Witness continued to say that the charcoal used was powdered coarsely. He then proceeded to give the process step by step by which the fuel oil was separated. Examination continued:—I know that the liquid produced is fuel oil by the smell, its point of distillation, and chemical test. (Here witness gave the test.) I applied that test to 15 grains, so that there are only 45 grains in the bottle now; Valerian acid was the product of one test, which I knew by the smell; the other tests were also proved by the smell.

Mr. Francis observed that Mr. Niedhardt's nose was a great institution.

Witness replied that it was a good sense Continued:—I did not use the charcoal test before in the last case, as it was a rough analysis I had then to make. There is no other organic compound that has the same smell as fuel oil; though there are several compounds containing the same elements varying in their proportion, which pass readily from one into the other in skilful hands.

An ounce of pure cognac might give a headache, and a larger quantity might be injurious to health: it would depend on the man. But the same quantity of the liquor produced would do more harm than pure brandy or cognac. I did not try the "Vieux Brandy," but some friends to whom I gave it tried it. It was in too small doses to do injury. The small phial produced contained a drop of the fuel oil, from which the smell peculiar to fuel oil can be discerned.

In reply to the Court, witness said he was prepared to swear that the small bottle contained fuel oil, and did not contain anything else.

His Worship thanked Mr. Niedhardt for the satisfactory manner in which he had given his evidence. Of course Mr. Francis on last occasion had been compelled to ask questions on behalf of his client, but he hoped he did not suppose that much was intended as any imputation on his skill. Mr. Francis said he did not for a moment intend to doubt Mr. Niedhardt's skill; he simply meant to say that on the last occasion the witness was not prepared.

His Worship and Mr. Sharp were glad that Mr. Francis had said so: Mr. Sharp added that he thought Mr. Niedhardt had fait.

Mr. Francis repeated that he simply questioned the witness as to quantity, and saw Mr. Niedhardt was not prepared.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)

was not that uncertainty of proof which was so patent on last occasion: The evidence was clearly sufficient now to prove that the liquor was at least in whole. He would therefore fine the defendant \$24, and order the liquor to be destroyed.

ANOTHER CASE.

Some conversation then took place regarding the summons against E. Schellbach & Co., for selling this liquor; Mr. Sharp remarking that he would be ready at once to proceed with this case. His Worship remarked that if Schellbach & Co. pleaded guilty, after the evidence now heard, they would be dealt with in the same way as the last defendant.

Mr. Wotton here rose and said that, after what had fallen from His Worship, he would not contest his clients' case, and upon the suggestion of His Worship would submit to the ruling of the Court.

Mr. Sharp asked for the highest penalty (laugh).

Mr. Wotton said that he submitted, on the ruling of the Magistrate, that the fine would be the same as that just imposed on the Chinaman.

His Worship concurred with Mr. Wotton.

Mr. Sharp observed that it was nevertheless a very different thing for a merchant in a respectable position to sell such liquor to that of a Chinaman doing so: the merchant ought to assist the Government in such a matter.

Mr. Wotton remarked that Mr. Heyer had no knowledge of the quality of the liquor.

The Crown Solicitor said he would withdraw all the prosecutions against the other publicans, as an act of mercy; he hoped they had been taught a lesson which would induce them to take greater care in the future.

The Court then rose.

A YOUNG THIEF.

In Atin, a cook, aged 16, is employed to cook the victuals of a fortune-teller named Leung Tai Wan, and had been so for four days. Leung had tried to buy a silk jacket worth \$6, but found that it was beyond his means, so he deposited \$4.80 on account.

On second thoughts, however, he determined to economise, and sent Atin with the jacket to fetch back the \$4.80 deposited. But poor Leung's economical purpose was well nigh being rudely upset. The chance was too much for the cook-boy; he appropriated the money, and went off to have "a good time."

He was found this morning on board the Canton steamer, and brought back. \$4 of the spoil, with some cash, were found on his person, and he was "run in." The young cook who thus led away with the notion that it was a good thing to trade on borrowed capital, said in defence that he paid a small debt with his master's money, and was afraid to go back; so he thought of going to Canton instead. His Worship, who seemed to enter fully into the nature of this boyish freak, sent the youthful Atin to solitary confinement for ten days on rice and water, and ordered that his "loose operando" (which is now the popular name for it) should be warned by ten strokes.

Mr. Snowden stated his intention this morning of refusing to any further work during the vacation, as he thought it unfair to the officers of the Court.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, 13th September, 1878.

SIR,—In your issue of last evening I notice that the Hon. Charles May is likely to become Acting Colonial Secretary, and that in that case Mr. J. J. Francis would take the Bench at the Magistracy. Now, Sir, can you or any of your readers tell me why or for what reason Mr. Francis, who is distinctly an outsider, should be appointed to the vacancy. Can it be possible that there is not a single one of the Officers of the Civil Service fit to take the post of Acting Magistrate?

I venture to suggest to our Legislative Councillors that it is high time some of them asked a few leading questions on things in general.

Yours truly,

N.

PERKIN WARBECK IN CHINA.

(From China Review, Vol. VII.)

The incidents composing the following story may be in the main accepted as strictly true. The general outline, though not the minor details, of the events referred to have been noticed in the European newspapers at Hongkong.

A worthy couple, peasants living in a village not far from Foochow, of the surname of Wang (王), were the happy parents of a son called San-yi (三義), or as his name might be translated in English, Mr. Three-principles Prince. This prename was somewhat a misnomer, for, as will be seen further on, he had no principles at all. His parents died early, and young Wang was left to fight his way in the world as best he could, for the personal estate of his parents was sworn to at a merely nominal sum.

From what we hear, Wang's reputation in his own village was not of the highest; he was too lazy to work, and in fact was looked upon by all respectable people as a "loafer" and a "ne'er-do-well," who would come to no good. He was, as others have been before him, a prophet without honour in his own country, and he was, therefore, perhaps wise in determining to change the scene of his labours, or more accurately, of his laziness.

In the Spring of 1877 he migrated to Canton, where he found employment as "man-of-all-work" in one of the Buddhist temples there.

He was detected by the two Emperors, who wished his younger brother to reign; accordingly one day he was put alive into a coffin and carried away to an ante-mortem burial. He contrived to make his escape en route and had soon collected an army, counting some adherents among the members of the Imperial Family.

He marched at the head of his troops on Peking, with the purpose of seating himself on the throne of his illustrious ancestors; unfortunately his army was attacked and dispersed by a tiger! Being left without support he had fled and made his way to this neighbourhood, with nothing left to tell of his lofty origin but his seven stone lions.

This was the artless tale which Wang pour'd into the ears of his sympathising auditors. They seem to have actually believed it, convinced perhaps by the irrefragable testimony of the stone lions. At any rate His Imperial Highness (or should we say, His Majesty?) was installed on board the "Triple Wonder," and his touching story was spread all over the country side.

Our Celestial Perkin, the ci-devant penniless wanderer, found himself in clover. The peasants brought him supplies of provisions and money, till at last he thought it time to assume the state befitting his Imperial lineage and high destiny. He furnished himself accordingly with various articles which no Imperial pretender should be without; to wit, a sedan-chair, richly carved with five-clawed dragons, emblems of the Imperial dignity, and lined with dragon-embroidered satin; he also unfurled his Imperial standard, bearing his name on one side and the inimitable dragon on the other.

For a body-guard he selected a score of his followers whom he armed with muskets and dressed in gorgeous attire; on some of these he bestowed red, on others blue, buttons, earthen of favours yet to come when the King should have his own again.

In the meanwhile zealous adherents were spreading his cause in the country round. Unfortunately it spread just a thought too far, for it came to the ears of the mandarins, and one fine day a body of soldiers made their appearance alongside the "Triple Wonder" and arrested H. I. H. Wang, Madame Ch'en and the other occupants of the boat, who seem to have offered little or no resistance. Brought before the authorities at Chao-chou Fu, the Imperial claimant effected a haughty demeanour befitting his rank, and for all reply to the questions put to him, reiterated the story of his high birth and his unmerited misfortunes. Furnished with an amulet of wondrous power (doubtless a gift from Madame Ch'en), the severest tortures had no effect on him. For eight days and nights he was subjected to the most vigorous discipline, but his lofty spirit remained unsubdued. At last the existence of an amulet was suspected, and to counteract the charm, he was fêmed with the blood of a black dog!—(this is sober fact). The effect was apparent at the next bombing. The offspring of a line of Emperors blubbered and confessed the unpolished truth: his origin, his life as a temple-coolie, his theft of the stone lions and all. O Hamlet! what a falling off was that!

Place aux dames. At a village called Chi-hui (吉水), "auspicious waters," about 10 miles from Chao-chou-fu (near Swatow), there lived a certain Madame Ch'en (陳), who united the professions of nun and witch. About fifty years of age and blind, she cannot have possessed many personal attractions, yet she had a little coterie of admirers, whom she may have fascinated by her magical, if not by her personal, charms. At any rate they were devout believers in her powers and yielded implicit obedience to her behests. Last year the spirit of prophecy came upon her in the month of November, and she informed her followers that the Goddess of Mercy had appeared to her in a vision and had warned her that trouble and tribulation were to come upon the world; and this part of China (Swatow) in particular during the ensuing spring, and had at the same time indicated the measures to be taken in order to avoid the universal ruin. These consisted in the building or procuring

of a boat of peculiar make, being constructed of three boats lashed abreast, (an evident advance on our channel boat the *Castalia*) which was to be called by command of the Martial Goddess, the "Triple Wonder," and was to be anchored in the river with a spring on its cable, so that when the general smash was imminent, Madame Ch'en and her votaries would only have to step on board, make for the sea and sail to happier shores.

On hearing this revelation from the lips of their prophetess, her followers immediately set about obeying it. Among these (by a coincidence which would be almost incredible were it not for the unimpeachable source from which our information is derived,) were two brothers of the surname Hwang (黃), one called Tao-chou (陶舟),

"make-boat," and the other Tsu-chi (作楫), "make-oars." These two undertook to furnish the "Triple Wonder" boat as required, and in a short time it was riding at anchor at the place indicated. To fill up the days of grace before the expected catastrophe, there were daily services on board, prayers, fastings and "joss-pidgin" generally. The more lucrative trade of fortunetelling was also plied by Madame Ch'en and attracted crowds of credulous peasants from the neighbouring villages. Prayers and fastings were harmless, but fortune-telling, as we all know, is tantamount to obtaining money under false pretences, and its practitioners are rogues and vagabonds. So the authorities interfered and sent Madame Ch'en and her (literally) crew to the right-about. The locality resumed its usual peaceful monotony, and the "Triple Wonder" swung empty at its anchor.

Afraid were at this stage when Mr. Wang of Three Principles, laden with his stone lions and his divine image, tramped one day into the village of the "Auspicious Waters."

Here he heard the story of Madame Ch'en and her boat, and turned to make the acquaintance of such a kindred spirit. There seems to have been no difficulty about the introduction, and Wang had speedily added to his circle of intimates not only Madame Ch'en but also her dupes,—we beg pardon, we mean, her disciples. His lions and his goddess of mercy excited great curiosity. How had he come by them? As regards the goddess of mercy, that was soon told. While passing through a wood one evening, or two before, he had noticed a strange glow in a certain thicket. Determined to see what this meant, he searched the copse and found this image of the goddess, around which a lambent flame was playing. Once the image had passed into his possession, the radiance died away and the image became as it was now.

As for the stone lions, well, that was a longer story. They had belonged to the Imperial Palace at Peking. He himself was none other than the unhappy Prince Chi-hsiang (熙), say, "Felix Fortunatus," elder brother of the late Emperor Tung-chih.† He was detained by the two Emperors, who wished his younger brother to reign; accordingly one day he was put alive into a coffin and carried away to an ante-mortem burial.

He contrived to make his escape en route and had soon collected an army, counting some adherents among the members of the Imperial Family. He marched at the head of his troops on Peking, with the purpose of seating himself on the throne of his illustrious ancestors; unfortunately his army was attacked and dispersed by a tiger! Being left without support he had fled and made his way to this neighbourhood, with nothing left to tell of his lofty origin but his seven stone lions.

This was the artless tale which Wang pour'd into the ears of his sympathising auditors. They seem to have actually believed it, convinced perhaps by the irrefragable testimony of the stone lions. At any

Mails.

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Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUSY,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 5, 1878. scd



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